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Brewer et al.

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(54) **LOAD LINE CONNECTION SPILLAGE CONTAINER**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/082,782, filed on Apr. 8, 2011, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 12/660,260, filed on Feb. 23, 2010, now Pat. No. 7,921,884, which is a continuation of application No. 12/259,577, filed on Oct. 28, 2008, now Pat. No. 7,673,658.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F16L 55/00	(2006.01)
B08B 17/00	(2006.01)
B08B 17/02	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***F16L 55/00*** (2013.01); ***B08B 17/00*** (2013.01); ***B08B 17/025*** (2013.01); *Y10T 137/5762* (2015.04)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC F16L 55/00; B08B 17/00; B08B 17/025

USPC ..... 141/86, 88, 89, 311 A, 367; 220/533, 220/542, 571; 137/312, 313, 314; 222/108–111; 184/106

See application file for complete search history.

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(Continued)

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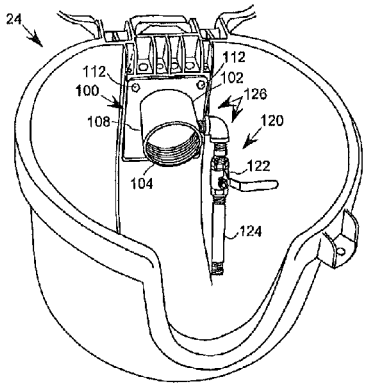
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — McAfee & Taft, PC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An injection-molded load line connection spillage container for catching and retaining liquid spilled when liquids are pumped between storage tanks and tankers provides an injection-molded reservoir and an injection-molded cover attached to the reservoir by hinges. Reinforcing ribs molded into the reservoir provide strength and ruggedness without the need for reinforcing steel collars and saddles. Gussets molded into the reservoir hinge brackets ensure repeated stresses produced by energetic opening of the cover does not result in failure of the hinge brackets. An optional load line mounting assembly permits secure mounting of the load line container directly onto the load line. An optional cleanout assembly provides a valved suction line for removing retained spillage, and an optional sampling assembly provides a valved sample line for sampling the liquid being transferred.

17 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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Briefing and Court Order on Claim Construction—U.S. District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, Case No. 5:11-cv-00494-R, Doc. Nos. 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, Mar.-Apr. 2012.

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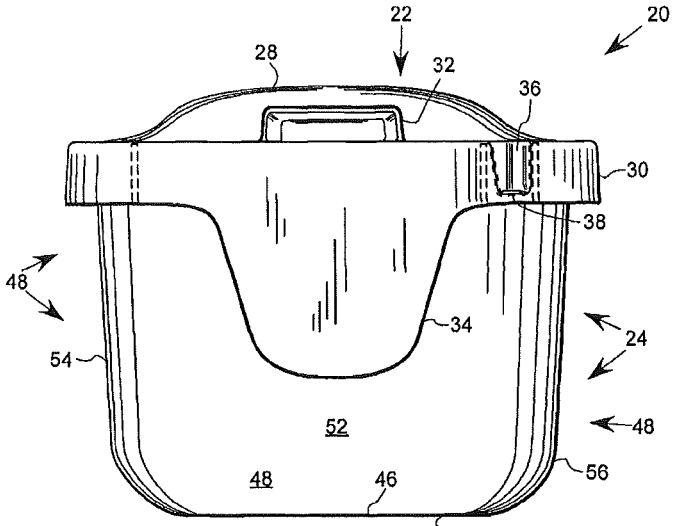
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20
28
32
36
30
38
48
34
24
54
52
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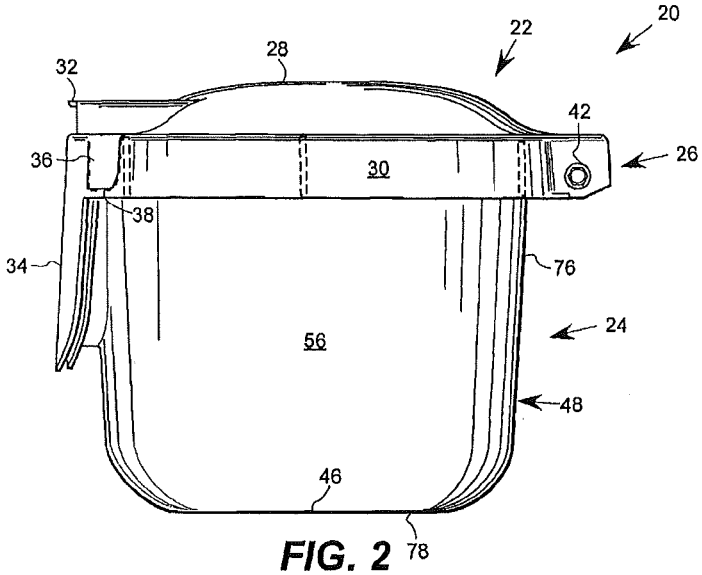
46
56
78

FIG. 1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22
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48
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78

FIG. 2

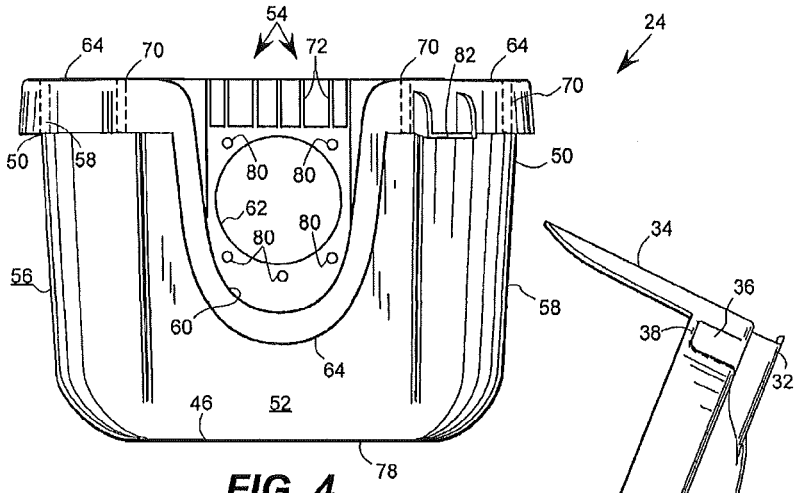
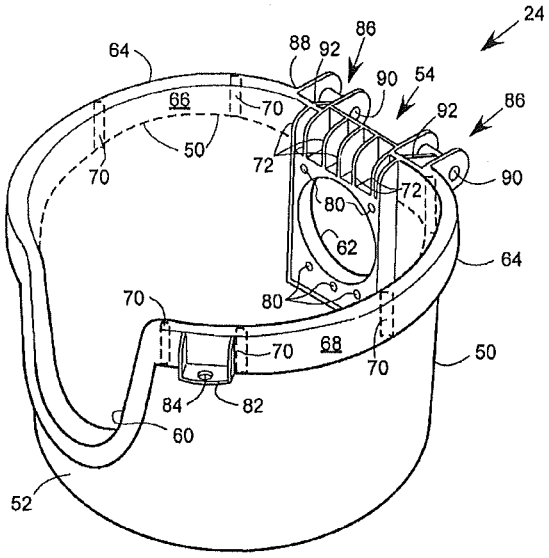

54
72
24
64
70
70
82
64
70
50
58
50
80
80
62
80
80
56
60
58
64
46
52
78

FIG. 4

34
36
38
32
30
28
22
24
96
70
64
82
70
70
84
42
20
50
50
40
26
76
42
58
64
54
48
94
40
46
78

FIG. 3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64
88
92
86
90
54
66
70
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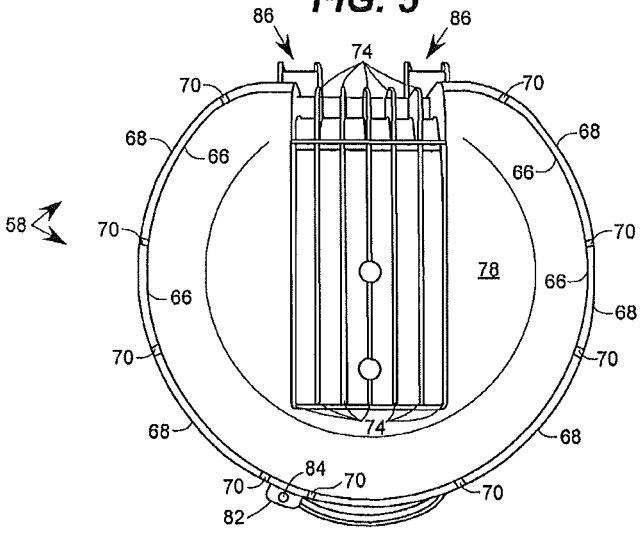
72
80
62
70
68
84
82
60
52

FIG. 5


86
74
70
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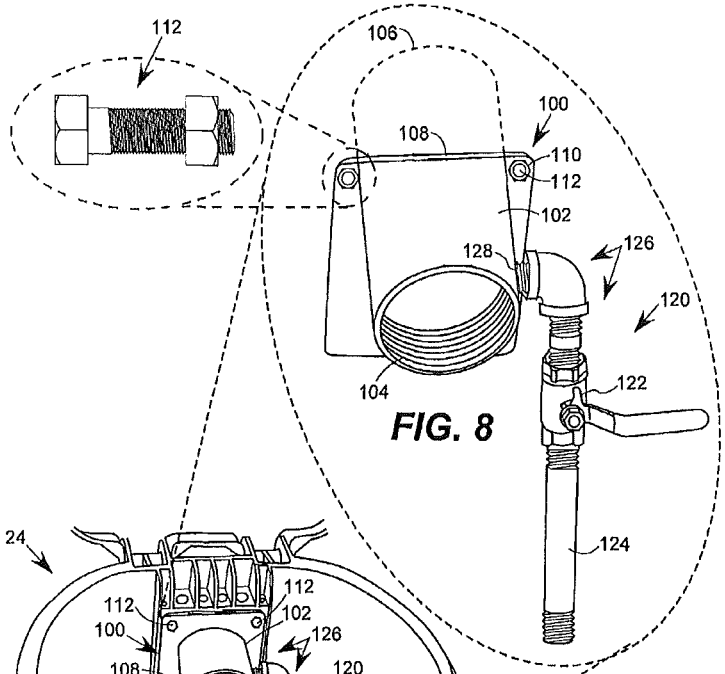
66
58
78
84
82

FIG. 6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112
102
128
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120
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124
24
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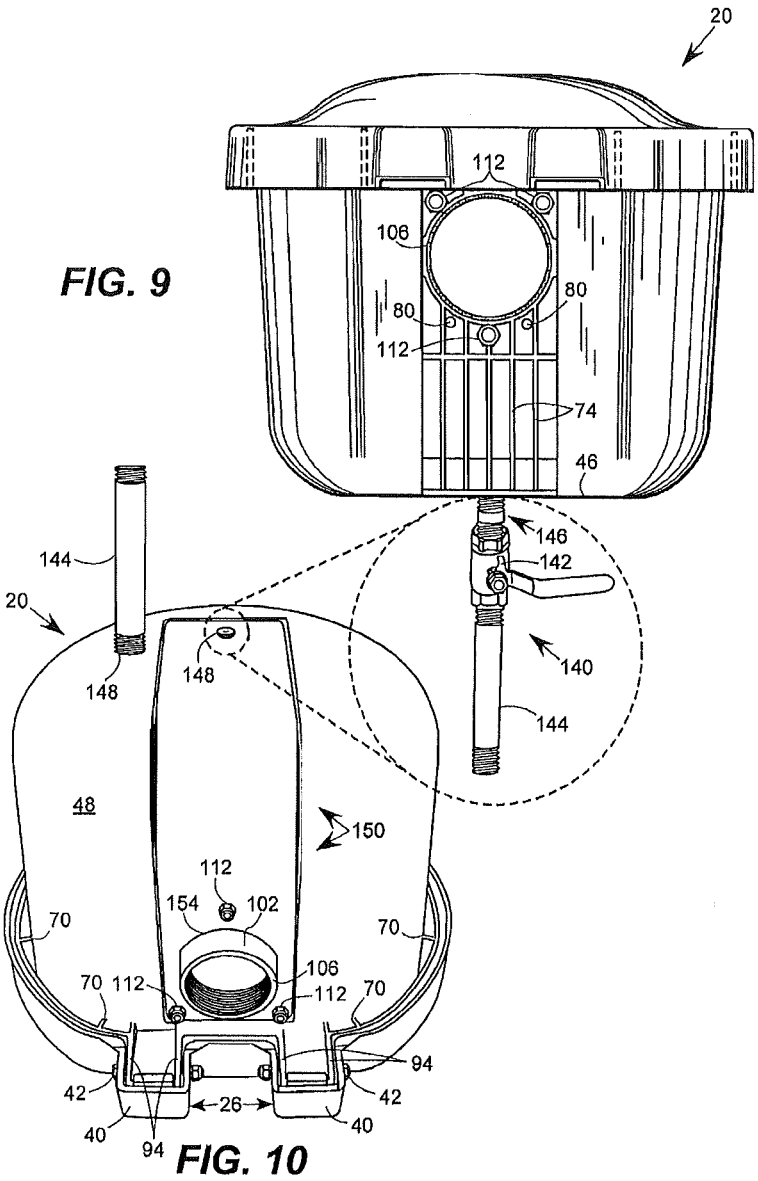
112
102
100
126
108
120
104
122
124

FIG. 8

FIG. 7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106
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80
112
74
46
146
142
140
144
144
20
148
148
48
150
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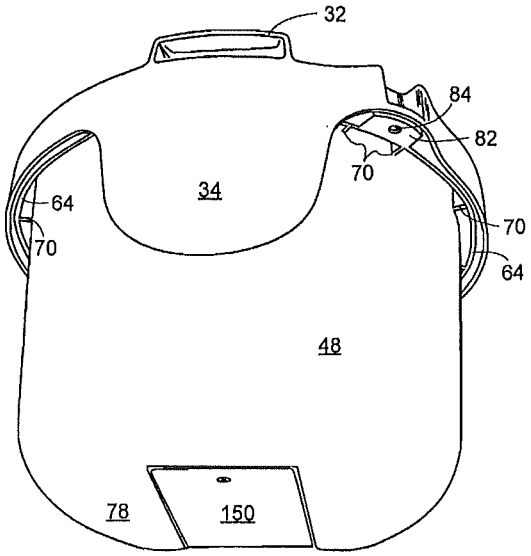
154
102
70
70
106
70
112
112
70
94
42
42
26
40
40
94

FIG. 9

FIG. 10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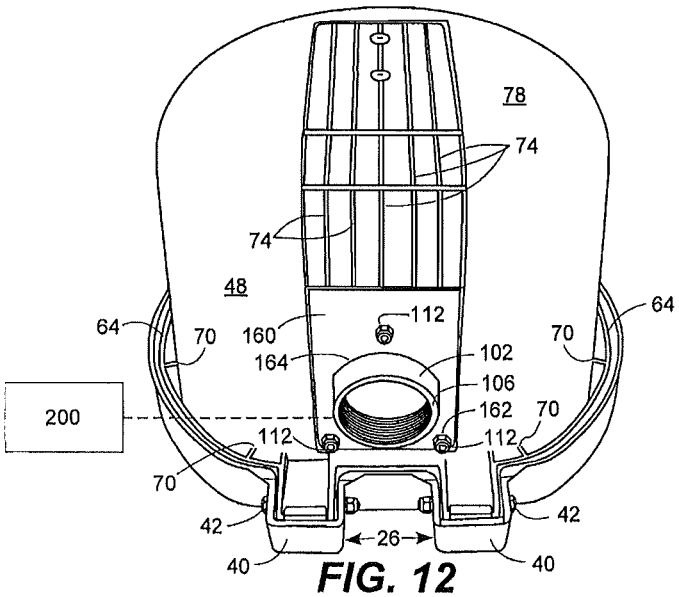
82
70
34
64
70
70
64
48
78
150

FIG. 11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74
48
64
70
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70
112
112
70
42
42
26
40
40

FIG. 12

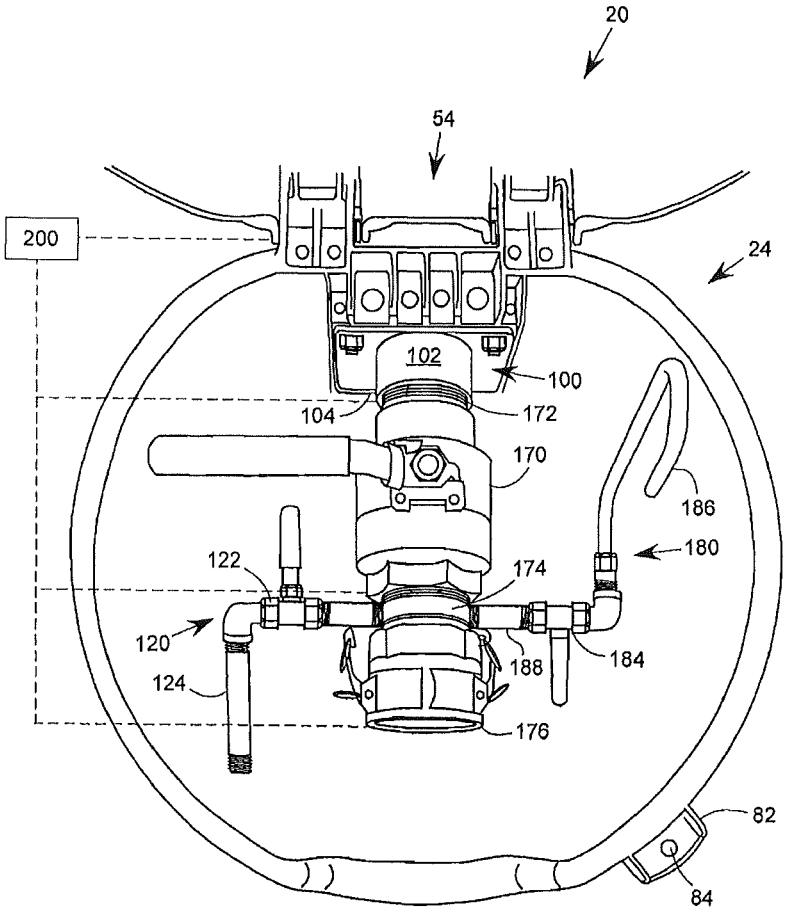
20
54
200
24
102
100
104
172
170
186
180
122
174
120
188
184
124
176
82
84

FIG. 13

LOAD LINE CONNECTION SPILLAGE CONTAINER

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/082,782 for Load Line Connection Spillage Container filed Apr. 8, 2011, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/660,260 filed Feb. 23, 2010 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,921,884 which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/259,577 filed on Oct. 28, 2008 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,673,658.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to containment of oil, waste, and chemical spills, and more particularly, to a container for containing spillage at a load line connection. As used herein, the terms "load line connection spillage container," "load line spillage container," and "load line container" refer, interchangeably, to applicants' invention.

2. Discussion

Environmental concerns require containment of oil, waste, and other chemical spills from pipelines, storage tanks, tanker trucks, and railroad tankers. Pollution occurring when liquids are transferred between storage tanks and tanker vehicles through transfer lines is a continuing concern. Although transfer lines occasionally fail, leakage more typically occurs where the line from the tanker truck or railroad tanker attaches to the storage tank unloading line. The transfer lines are normally equipped with quick connect fittings, but spillage can occur during connection and disconnection of the transfer lines.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,313,991 is directed to an oil and waste line connection spillage containment apparatus (also referred to herein as a "load line container") constructed from non-corrosive and rustproof materials. A substantially cylindrical container has two openings for receiving oil and waste loading and unloading lines therein. The lines are connected within the container. A circular cover encloses the container and is fastened and unfastened from the container using a pair of L-shaped members. Any oil and waste spilled from the connection is removed from the container when the lines are disconnected. In the alternative, a removal line with an auxiliary valve is used to withdraw the oil and waste from the container through the loading line. When the unloading line is removed from the opening in the container, a vented plug is inserted into the opening.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,647,412 is also directed to an apparatus for containing oil and waste spillage at a line connection. A load line container has opposed sidewall openings which receive loading and unloading lines, respectively, which are coupled within the container. Any spillage from the ends of the lines and the line connection is retained within the container. A lid closes the top end of the container when the unloading line is removed from the apparatus. With the unloading line removed from the container and the lid closed, an extension member attached to the lid covers the sidewall opening that is used for receiving the unloading line within the container.

Load line containers according to U.S. Pat. No. 5,647,412 made from fiberglass, medium density polyethylene, and high density polyethylene have been marketed in the United States and abroad. These load line containers have capacities, i.e., the maximum volume of spillage to be contained, of up to 35 gallons. The weight of the apparatus itself is nominal, but the combined weight of transfer lines and steel couplings associated with the unloading line and transfer lines is significant. In addition, the oil and waste spillage contained within the apparatus can weigh up to about 250 pounds. Finally, the apparatus is typically deployed in remote locations requiring a rugged product able to withstand rough treatment. In the past, steel collars, steel plates, and steel saddles have been used to strengthen the load line containers. It would be highly desirable to have a load line container which is sufficiently rugged for oil field application without the necessity of reinforcing steel collars, plates, and saddles.

What is needed is an injection molded load line container having a structure which is inherently strong and rugged, thereby eliminated the need for reinforcing steel collars, plates, and saddles.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An injection-molded load line connection spillage container for catching and retaining liquid spilled during transfers of liquids between storage tank and tankers provides an injection-molded reservoir and an injection-molded cover attached to the reservoir by hinges. Reinforcing ribs molded into the reservoir provide the strength and ruggedness required for oil field applications. Gussets molded into the reservoir hinge brackets ensure repeated stresses produced by energetic opening of the cover does not result in failure of the hinge brackets. An optional load line mounting assembly permits secure mounting of the load line container directly onto the load line. An optional cleanout assembly provides a valved suction line for removing retained spillage, and an optional sampling assembly provides a valved sample line for sampling the liquid being transferred. An optional main line valve contained within the load line container provides secure control of transfer between the storage tank and the tankers. An optional flow meter assembly, either in-line or clamped to the exterior of a transfer line, permits measurement of the volume of liquid transferred.

An object of the invention is to provide a rugged corrosion-resistant and wear-resistant container for collecting spillages at load line connections.

Another object of the invention is to provide a load line connection spillage container with a built-in cleanout assembly for removing captured liquids from the container.

Another object of the invention is to provide a load line connection spillage container which can endure the wear and tear associated with oil field operations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a front view of a load line connection spillage container, including a reservoir and a reservoir cover, according to the present invention.

FIG. **2** is a side view of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIG. **1**.

FIG. **3** is a side view, with the reservoir cover open, of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**.

FIG. **4** is a front view, with cover and load line mounting assembly removed, of the reservoir of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIGS. **1-3**.

FIG. **5** is another view, with cover and load line mounting assembly removed, of the reservoir of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIGS. **1-3**.

FIG. **6** is a bottom view of the reservoir of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIGS. **1-6**.

FIG. **7** is a view of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIGS. **1-3** with a load line mounting assembly and an optional clean-out assembly. The load line connection spillage container in FIG. **7** is shown with the reservoir cover partially cut away.

FIG. **8** is an enlarged detail of the load line mounting assembly and the clean-out assembly shown in FIG. **7**.

FIG. **9** is a rear view of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIGS. **1-3** and FIG. **7** with an optional bottom drain assembly.

FIG. **10** is a view of the load line connection spillage container according to the present invention, together with the optional bottom drain assembly.

FIG. **11** is another view of the load line connection spillage container shown in FIG. **10** without the optional bottom drain.

FIG. **12** is a view of another load line connection spillage container according to the present invention.

FIG. **13** is a view, with the hinged reservoir cover partially cut away, of the load line connection spillage container according to the present invention in conjunction with optional enclosed main valve, optional cleanout assembly, and optional sampling assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following description of the invention, like numerals and characters designate like elements throughout the figures of the drawings.

Referring generally to FIGS. **1-3**, a load line container **20** has a reservoir cover **22** (also referred to herein as a cover) attached to a reservoir **24** by hinges **26**. Typically, the load line container **20** is mounted on a load line (not shown) from a storage tank (not shown). Another line (not shown) extends from a removal source such as a tank truck (not shown) for connection to the loading line within the load line container **20**. Thus the load line container **20** provides a point of connection between the loading line (from the storage tank) and the unloading line (from the tank truck). It will be understood by one skilled in the art that, while the present invention is described in the context of transfer of liquid from a storage tank to a removal source such as a tank truck, liquids are also routinely transferred from tank trucks to storage tanks. Thus, whereas the term "loading line" is used herein, for ease of illustration, to indicate the line attached to the storage tank and the term "unloading line" is used, for ease of illustration, to indicate the line attached to a tank truck or other removal source (e.g., a rail car), both "loading lines" and "unloading lines" are liquid transfer lines facilitating flow either to or from a storage facility.

Still referring to FIGS. **1-3**, the reservoir cover **22** is generally circular with a central dome portion **28** and a lip **30**. A handle **32** adjacent the lip **30** is generally centered over a downwardly projecting arcuate member **34**. The downwardly projecting arcuate member **34** and the handle **32** are generally diametrically opposed to the hinges **26**. A recess **36** in the lip **30** has a bore **38** therein for receiving a lock (not shown).

Referring now to FIG. **3**, a pair of reservoir cover hinge members **40** extend outwardly from the lip **30** opposite the handle **32** and the downwardly projecting arcuate member **34**. The reservoir cover hinge members **40** and the pair of hinges **26** are shown more clearly in FIG. **10** and FIG. **12**. Hinge pins **42** are disposed through bores **44** (not shown) in the cover hinge members **40**. In FIGS. **10** and **12**, the hinge pins **42** are threaded bolts with self-locking nuts. As will be discussed more fully below, the self-locking nuts prevent access to the load line container **20** by unauthorized personnel.

Referring now to FIGS. **4-6** in conjunction with FIGS. **1-3**, the reservoir **24** of the load line connection container **20** has an integrally molded bottom **46** and upstanding side walls **48** defining an open upper end portion **50**. The open upper end portion **50** has a front upstanding wall portion **52**, a rear upstanding wall portion **54**, a left upstanding wall portion **56**, and a right upstanding wall portion **58**. A transfer line channel **60** located in the front upstanding wall portion **52** is sized to receive a transfer line (not shown). A load line throughway **62** located in the rear upstanding wall portion **54** provides a location for attachment of a load line mounting assembly **100** (See FIGS. **7-8**). The upper end portion **50** of the reservoir **24** terminates in an integrally molded J-shaped lip **64** having a sidewall portion **66** and a rollover portion **68**. Lip gussets **70** spaced about the circumference of the open upper end portion **50** between the sidewall portion **66** and the rollover portion **68** strengthen the integrally molded J-shaped lip **64** and the open upper end portion **50** of the reservoir **24**.

Referring now to FIGS. **4-6**, the front channel **60** is positioned opposite the load line throughway **62** located in the rear upstanding wall portion **54**. Integrally molded internal reinforcing ribs **72** in the rear portion **54** of the upstanding wall **48** strengthen the rear upstanding wall portion **54** at the point of attachment of the load line connection spillage container **20** to the load line. Integrally molded external reinforcing ribs **74** extend downwardly along the exterior **76** of the rear upstanding wall portion **54** of the reservoir **24** and continue across the exterior **78** of the bottom **46** of the reservoir **24** (See FIG. **6**). Bores **80** spaced around the load line throughway **62** are used to attach the load line mounting assembly **100** shown in FIGS. **7-8**.

Still referring to FIGS. **4-6**, an integrally molded lock bracket **82** projecting outwardly from the J-shaped lip **64** has a bore **84** for receiving a lock (not shown). The lock bracket **82** mates with the recess **36** in the container cover **22** so the bore **38** aligns with the bore **84** in the lock bracket **82** to receive the lock (not shown).

Still referring to FIGS. **4-6** in conjunction with FIG. **2**, the integrally molded J-shaped lip **64** extends from one side of the rear upstanding wall portion **54** along the top of the right upstanding wall portion **58**, then around the transfer line channel **60** in the front upstanding wall portion **52**, and along the top of the left upstanding wall portion **56** to the other side of the rear upstanding wall portion **54**. When the reservoir cover **22** is closed on the reservoir **24**, as shown in FIG. **2**, the cover lip **30** extends downwardly around the upper end portion **50** of the reservoir **24** and the downwardly extending member **34** of the reservoir cover **22** rests against the J-shaped lip **64** along the transfer line channel **60** in the reservoir **24**, thereby closing off the transfer line channel **60**. Thus the cover **22**, in the closed position, prevents accumulation of water, snow, and debris within the reservoir **24**. The cover **22** also prevents small animals from gaining access to the reservoir **24**. Yet the reservoir **24** is vented to avoid buildup of chemical vapors.

Referring now to FIG. **4**, the reservoir **24** is sized based on the volume of spillage to be contained. Likewise, the load line throughway **60** is sized to accommodate the pipe size of the loading line. For large volumes of spillage, the load line connection spillage container **20** can optionally be supported by the ground (with or without a concrete slab) or by a stand used to align the load line throughway **60** with the load line. When so deployed, the bores **80** are unnecessary.

Referring now to FIGS. **5-6**, integrally molded reservoir hinge brackets **86** project rearwardly from the top portion **88** of the rear upstanding wall portion **54** of the reservoir **24**. Each hinge bracket **86** has a pin bore **90** for receiving a hinge

pin **42** (See FIG. **3**). Integrally molded gussets **92** reinforce and strengthen the hinge brackets **86**. As shown in FIG. **3** (enlarged detail), the reservoir cover hinge members **40** enclose the hinge brackets **86**. When the reservoir cover **22** is in the open position, as shown in FIG. **3**, the extent to which the reservoir cover **22** will open is limited, by contact of the reservoir cover hinge members **40** with the bottom sides **94** of the hinge brackets **86**, to an angle **96** greater than 90 degrees. The integrally molded gussets **92** provide additional strength to what might otherwise be a failure point as the cover is moved from the closed position, as shown in FIGS. **1-2**, to the open position illustrated in FIG. **3**.

Referring now to FIGS. **7-8**, a load line mounting assembly **100** is shown. The load line mounting assembly **100** consists of a length of pipe **102** threaded on each end **104**, **106** and a flange **108** located between the ends **104**, **106**. Flange bores **110** in the flange bores **108** mate with the throughway bores **80** spaced around the load line throughway **62** located in the rear upstanding wall portion **54** of the reservoir **24**. Fasteners **112** secure the flange **108** to the rear upstanding wall portion **54**. For security, bolts with locking nuts are preferred for the fasteners **112**.

Still referring to FIGS. **7-8**, an optional cleanout assembly **120** attached to the load line mounting assembly **100** permits evacuation of contents of the reservoir **24** through a transfer line (not shown). A valve **122** connects a suction line **124** to the load line mounting assembly **100** by appropriate pipe fittings **126** through a threaded bore **128** adjacent the threaded end **104** of the length of pipe **102**. The suction line **124** is sized to extend from the valve to just above the bottom **46** of the reservoir **24**. In operation, while the transfer line is in place and a pump is pulling tank contents into the tank truck, the valve **122** is opened and any liquid which has accumulated in the reservoir **24** will be transferred to the tank truck.

Referring now to FIG. **9**, the load line connection spillage container **20** is shown in conjunction with an optional bottom drain assembly **140**. A valve **142** is connected at one end by appropriate pipe fittings **146** to the bottom **46** of the reservoir **24**. A drain line **144** extends downwardly from the other end of the valve **142**. When the valve **142** is opened, any liquid collected within the reservoir **24** of the load line container **20** drains from the reservoir **24** into an appropriate container (not shown).

Referring now to FIGS. **7-9**, the advantages of the current invention injection molded load line connection spillage container **20** are apparent. The integrally molded internal reinforcing ribs **72** and the integrally molded external reinforcing ribs **74** permit attachment of the load line connection spillage container **20** to a loading line, using the load line mounting assembly **100**, without use of additional steel collars and saddles.

Still referring to FIGS. **9-10**, the optional bottom drain assembly **140** permits removal of any liquid which may accumulate in the reservoir **24**. A valve **142** connects a drain line **144** to the reservoir **24** by appropriate piping **146** through a threaded bore **148** in the bottom **46** of the reservoir **24**. As shown in FIG. **10**, the precise location of the threaded bore **148** in the bottom **46** of the reservoir **24** is arbitrary. Any convenient location is within the scope of the present invention.

Referring again to FIG. **10** in conjunction with FIG. **11**, the load line connection spillage container **20** is shown with an optional saddle **150** which extends from the rear upstanding wall portion **54** downward and across the bottom **46** of the reservoir **24**. Saddle bores **152** align with the bores **80** spaced around the load line throughway **60**, and the saddle **150** is secured by the fasteners **112** used to secure the load line mounting assembly **100** to the rear upstanding wall portion **54** of the reservoir **24**. One threaded end **106** of the pipe length **102** of the load line mounting assembly **100** extends through a cutout **154** in the saddle **150**.

Referring now to FIG. **12**, the load line connection spillage container **20** is shown with an optional backing plate **160**. The backing plate **160** has backing plate bores **162** which align with the bores **80** spaced around the load line throughway **60**, and the backing plate **160** is secured by the fasteners **112** used to secure the load line mounting assembly **100** to the rear upstanding wall portion **54** of the reservoir **24**. One threaded end **106** of the pipe length **102** of the load line mounting assembly **100** extends through a cutout **164** in the backing plate **160**.

It will be understood by one skilled in the art that the saddle **150** and the backing plate **160** are primarily cosmetic and not needed to support the weight of the load line connection spillage container **20** and its contents.

Referring now to FIG. **13**, the load line connection spillage container **20** according to the present invention is shown in conjunction with an optional enclosed main valve, an optional cleanout assembly, and an optional sampling assembly. The load line mounting assembly **100** shown in FIGS. **7-9** is secured to the rear upstanding wall portion **54** of the reservoir **24**. A main valve **170** is connected at one end to the threaded end **104** of the load line mounting assembly **100** by a pipe fitting **172**. A short pipe **174** connects the other end of the main valve **170** to a quick connect fitting **176**. On one side of the short pipe **174**, an optional cleanout assembly **120** (See FIGS. **8-9**) is connected to the short pipe **174** by a threaded bore **178** (not shown) in the wall of the short pipe **174**. On the other side of the short pipe **174**, an optional sampling assembly **180** is connected to short pipe **174** through a second threaded bore **182** (not shown) in the wall of the short pipe **174**.

Still referring to FIG. **13**, the sampling assembly **180** includes a valve **184**, a goose-neck sample tap **186** attached to one end of the valve **184**, and a pipe fitting **188** connecting the other end of the valve **184** to the threaded boar **182** in the wall of the short pipe **174**.

It will be understood by one skilled in the art that load line connection spillage container **20**, when configured as shown in FIG. **13** with the optional main valve **170**, the optional cleanout assembly **120**, and the optional sampling assembly **180**, offers substantial advantages to oil field operators. With the load line connection spillage container locked, access is restricted to the load line, thereby precluding unauthorized persons from draining the storage tank. The cleanout assembly **120** permits easy removal of liquids from the reservoir **24**, and the sampling assembly **180** permits sampling of crude oil or other liquids being transferred from the storage tank to the tank truck.

The load line connection spillage container **20** can be manufactured from any thermoplastic or thermosetting plastic material suitable for injection molding. The most commonly used thermoplastic materials are polystyrene (low cost but lacking the strength and longevity of other materials), ABS or acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (a ter-polymer or mixture of compounds used for everything from toy parts to electronics housings), polyamide (chemically resistant, heat resistant, tough and flexible), polypropylene (tough and flexible), polyethylene (also tough and flexible), and polyvinyl chloride or PVC (more commonly extruded to make pipes, window frames, or wiring insulation where high proportions of plasticizer are added for flexibility). Plastics reinforced with short fibers can also be injection molded.

Referring now to FIGS. **12** and **13**, an optional flow meter assembly **200** positioned at a convenient location measures the flow between the storage tank (not shown) and the tank truck (not shown). Many different types and styles of flow meters are well known in the art. In-line flow meters are placed in a transfer line using suitable fittings. New technological breakthroughs have enabled measurement of fluids, including oil and water mixtures, using clamp-on designs. It will be understood by one skilled in the art that the flow meter assembly **200** may be placed either within or without the reservoir **24**.

The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A load line connection spillage container device comprising:

a reservoir comprising a bottom and an upstanding wall, wherein the upstanding wall comprises a front upstanding wall portion, a rear upstanding wall portion, a left upstanding wall portion and a right upstanding wall portion, and wherein the upstanding wall terminates in a J-shaped lip comprising a sidewall portion and a rollover portion;

a plurality of gussets positioned between the sidewall portion and the rollover portion of the J-shaped lip;

a load line throughway in the rear upstanding wall portion;

a pipe positioned in the load line throughway such that a first portion of the pipe extends away from the reservoir and a second portion of the pipe extends into the reservoir, wherein a first end of the pipe permits coupling to a load line and a second end of the pipe permits coupling to an unloading line;

a flange attached to the pipe and secured to the rear upstanding wall portion; and wherein the rear upstanding wall portion further comprises a plurality of throughway bores adjacent to the load line throughway and wherein the flange further comprises a plurality of flange bores spaced to align with the throughway bores such that the flange is secured to the rear upstanding wall portion by fasteners disposed through the aligned throughway bores and flange bores;

a plurality of reinforcing ribs positioned below the load line throughway in the rear upstanding wall portion, wherein the reinforcing ribs extended from the load line throughway towards the bottom of the reservoir so as to strengthen the rear upstanding wall portion such that the pipe can be positioned in the load line throughway and attached to the load line without use of steel collars and saddles, and

a reservoir cover.

2. The device of claim **1** wherein the reservoir further comprises a lock bracket projecting outward from the J-shaped lip, and wherein the reservoir cover further comprises a lock recess positioned on the reservoir cover such that the lock recess mates with the lock bracket when the reservoir cover is closed.

3. The device of claim **1** wherein the flange is secured to an inner surface of the rear upstanding wall portion.

4. The device of claim **1** wherein the reinforcing ribs extend to the bottom of the reservoir and continue across the bottom of the reservoir so as to strengthen the rear upstanding wall portion such that a pipe can be positioned in the load line throughway and attached to a load line without use of steel collars and saddles.

5. The device of claim **1** wherein at least a portion of the front upstanding wall portion is lower than the rear upstanding wall portion.

6. The device of claim **5** wherein the reservoir cover comprises a lip that fits over the J-shaped lip of the upstanding wall.

7. A load line connection spillage container device comprising:

a reservoir comprising a bottom and an upstanding wall, wherein the upstanding wall comprises a front upstanding wall portion, a rear upstanding wall portion, a left upstanding wall portion and a right upstanding wall portion, and wherein the upstanding wall terminates in a J-shaped lip comprising a sidewall portion and a rollover portion;

a plurality of gussets positioned between the sidewall portion and the rollover portion of the J-shaped lip;

an opening in the rear upstanding wall portion, wherein the rear upstanding wall portion further comprises a plurality of throughway bores adjacent to the opening;

a pipe positioned in the opening to provide a conduit between a load line and an unloading line, wherein a portion of the pipe extends into the reservoir and a portion of the pipe extends away from the reservoir such that a first end of the pipe is located outside the reservoir and a second end is above the bottom of the reservoir;

a flange attached to the pipe, wherein the flange is secured to the rear upstanding wall portion, and wherein the flange further comprises a plurality of flange bores spaced to align with the throughway bores such that the flange is secured to the rear upstanding wall portion by fasteners disposed through the aligned throughway bores and flange bores;

a plurality of reinforcing ribs positioned below the opening in the rear upstanding wall portion, wherein the reinforcing ribs extend from the opening to the bottom of the reservoir, which strengthen the rear upstanding wall portion such that the pipe can be positioned in the opening and attached to the load line without use of steel collars and saddles; and

a reservoir cover comprising a lip that fits over the J-shaped lip of the upstanding wall.

8. The device of claim **7** wherein at least a portion of the front upstanding wall portion is lower than the rear upstanding wall portion.

9. The device of claim **7** wherein the reservoir further comprises a lock bracket projecting outward from the J-shaped lip, and wherein the reservoir cover further comprises a lock recess positioned on the lip of the reservoir cover such that the lock recess mates with the lock bracket when the reservoir cover is closed.

10. The device of claim **7** wherein the flange is secured to an inner surface of the rear upstanding wall portion.

11. The device of claim **10** wherein at least a portion of the front upstanding wall portion is lower than the opening in the rear upstanding wall portion.

12. The device of claim **7** wherein a first end of the pipe permits coupling to the load line and a second end of the pipe permits coupling to the unloading line.

13. A load line connection spillage container device comprising:

a reservoir comprising a bottom and an upstanding wall, wherein the upstanding wall comprises a front upstanding wall portion, a rear upstanding wall portion, a left upstanding wall portion and a right upstanding wall portion, wherein at least a portion of the front upstanding wall portion is lower than the rear upstanding wall portion, and wherein the upstanding wall terminates in a J-shaped lip comprising a sidewall portion and a rollover portion;

a plurality of gussets positioned between the sidewall portion and the rollover portion of the J-shaped lip;

an opening in the rear upstanding wall portion, wherein the rear upstanding wall portion further comprises a plurality of throughway bores adjacent to the opening;

a pipe positioned through the opening in the rear upstanding wall portion;

a plurality of reinforcing ribs positioned below the opening in the rear upstanding wall portion, wherein the reinforcing ribs extend from the opening to the bottom of the reservoir;

a reservoir cover comprising a lip that fits over the J-shaped lip of the upstanding wall, wherein the reservoir cover is attached to the reservoir by a hinge; and

a flange attached to the pipe, wherein the flange is secured to the rear upstanding wall portion and wherein the flange further comprises a plurality of flange bores spaced to align with the throughway bores such that the flange is secured to the rear upstanding wall portion by fasteners disposed through the aligned throughway bores and flange bores.

14. The device of claim 13 wherein the reservoir further comprises a lock bracket projecting outward from the J-shaped lip, and wherein the reservoir cover further comprises a lock recess positioned on the lip of the reservoir cover such that the lock recess mates with the lock bracket when the reservoir cover is closed.

15. The device of claim 13 wherein the flange is secured to an inner surface of the rear upstanding wall portion.

16. The device of claim 13 wherein a first end of the pipe permits coupling to a load line and a second end of the pipe permits coupling to an unloading line.

17. The device of claim 13 wherein the portion of the front upstanding wall portion that is lower than the rear upstanding wall portion is a channel.

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